

DREYFUS REVISION.

German Newspaper's View of the Celebrated Case—Militarism and Jesuitism at the Bottom of the Crime.

Editorial in Frankfurter Zeitung (Abendblatt), June 5, 1899: The great work is completed. The revision of the Dreyfus trial is decreed, and a new court-martial will proclaim the innocence of the martyr of Devil's Island, in conformity with the decision of the Court of Cassation.

The attacks made yesterday upon the President of the republic demonstrate most forcibly the blind hatred of the reactionary party, which this decision has brought to the surface.

It is the vituperation which, according to an ancient law, is permission for three days to the condemned. But these disgraceful tactics of the titled mob can only have the effect of accelerating and bringing to an issue the work of the nemesis which has now begun. This notwithstanding that Councilor Monard states that Dreyfus harbors no feelings of revenge toward his enemies. In his eyes, not a crime, but a mistake was committed, and all he desires is to have the mistake cleared up, and that he be restored to his place of honor and to freedom. What high-minded and noble sentiments! But by harboring them the tide of affairs cannot be stemmed. Expiation must follow crime in the natural course of events.

The direction of the avalanche has now been turned, and it will take its prescribed course. Testing along the path that obstructs its path. The victorious Revisionists, without being revengeful, will not rest until those terrible iniquities which the court of cassation has uncovered meet with their just punishment.

These have been traced to the hitherto most influential quarters and the perpetrators would not be Frenchmen if they lost the opportunity to make political capital out of their crimes. The Revisionists have become a power by their victory and it would not be surprising if some of those who had all along shown the fiercest enmity to the cause, as well as some of the lukewarm ones, were now to proclaim the loudest their desire for punishment of the miscreants, so that their own former attitude might be forgotten. History repeats itself. But how much greater and purer must now be the joy of the original Revisionists. They have performed a task which is almost without a precedent in the world's history. Two years ago there were only a handful of men who would confess themselves convinced of Dreyfus' innocence. These proclaimed aloud the proofs of their convictions and thus brought others who also believed in truth and justice to their way of thinking.

The psychology of the Dreyfus affair will yet have to be written. It encompasses more than the crimes committed and the anti-Semitism which inspired them. Important questions are deeply interwoven with the spiritual and constitutional make-up of the French nation. In its ineptness we discern a few criminals who are trying to shield themselves from the suspicion of treason by plunging an innocent man into destruction, and the prevailing anti-Semitism facilitates their nefarious machinations. They understand well the methods of winning the co-operation of the army, which, in turn, forces the political authorities to assist them, and when these criminals find it necessary to step themselves deeper in crime to support their guilty work, they have the whole military and civil power on their side.

All commands must be construed as righteous and must therefore be executed, or, in other words, they must be carried out without reflection.

This unreasonable misconception of the idea of authority unfortunately also obtains among the masses, and molds public opinion accordingly. The court-martial composed of seven officers and five successive ministers of war-declared Dreyfus guilty, their verdict was not to be questioned. It was considered impossible that what was acquiesced in by the government, by the deputies, and by so many other intelligent leaders of thought could be based on error. No one seemed to be based on the verdict of the authorities, and this was adhered to the more strenuously by those unaccustomed to think for themselves. Those who happened to doubt the justice of it all would console themselves by taking convenient refuge in their allegiance to the policy of state, which was frequently invoked by those in power no other plausible excuse can be found for cruel and unjust measures. This is best exemplified in the statement once made by the Parisian deputy Georges Berry: "Dreyfus must languish in prison whether innocent or guilty." That no stigma of error or wrongdoings may rest on the nation, even if it requires the murder in blood of an innocent man.

In reviewing the different tendencies which have brought about the state of mind which the French people have manifested throughout, we cannot fail to recognize a repetition of phenomena met with before. It is the demand for a spiritual spirit which worships authority, and suppresses independent thought and conscience, and reduces the subject to absolute obedience.

The Dreyfus affair is almost entirely the work of militarism allied to Jesuitism, a trial of strength of this combination, and an attempt to bring the whole republic under the sway of these two confederates.

But the enemy is not yet conquered, and will continue a menace as long as the Jesuitical spirit, the worship of authority, the propaganda of blind obedience, and the repression of independent thought operate in the army and in the nation.

It is of the greatest importance that the republic introduce reforms in the education of the masses, and in the government of municipalities. Then, and then only, will the Dreyfus affair have proved useful for France, and the unhappy prisoner of Devil's Island will not in vain have been one of the greatest martyrs of all ages.

FEVER SITUATION

At Santiago Is Related by a Regular Army Officer.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—A letter received to-day by Will T. Hale, of this city, from his son Charles, now in Santiago, Cuba, gives some insight into the yellow fever situation there. He is an officer in the Fifth United States Infantry. The letter says:

"Since I wrote you last yellow fever has broken out here. It carried off four members of the regimental band in three days and in two weeks we have lost twenty-seven men out of our regiment. Four of these were of Company M, the one to which I belong.

"One night at 9 o'clock the physician made us get outside the barracks with nothing but the Cuban atmosphere, our guns, belts and 100 rounds of ammunition. He would not allow us to carry out a 'rag' with us. The next morning our company was divided up into small squads in charge of a non-commissioned officer and scattered all about the country."

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GREAT CHINESE WALL.

One of the Most Stupendous Works of man, is to be Torn Down—One of the Greatest Follies of Time.

New York Journal: The great Chinese wall is to be torn down. This famous feature of the celestial kingdom, known to every school boy and school girl in America, one of the wonders of the world is at last to make way for modern progress.

The dowager empress of China has decreed it, and contracting firms in New York and Chicago have undertaken to do the stupendous work.

The tearing down of the great wall along China's northern frontier is like the task of razing all the buildings of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

The Chinese wall is 1,500 miles long. It would extend from New York to the city of St. Paul, Minn. In many places it is thirty feet high, twenty-five feet thick at the base and fifteen feet wide at the top.

It is the greatest example of useless labor and oriental stupidity and exclusiveness ever exhibited. By this means the Chinese in the year 24 B. C.—2,000 years ago—sought to fence in their kingdom and forever keep out invading strangers and foreign customs.

Now the shrewd empress has decided to turn the great wall into some use. Its stones and bricks and mortar will be used to build levees along the rivers which yearly devastate China's most fertile valleys and bring starvation to myriads of her people.

Where the great wall runs near cities its material will be used for the construction of long needed public buildings, aqueducts and other public improvements.

It is estimated that there is enough material in the great wall to build one hundred cities the size of Peking. China's capital, besides constructing all the levees and aqueducts needed in the whole of China.

The Chinese officials realize that it would probably take another 2,000 years to accomplish these things by oriental methods. Now they are letting contractors to American firms on the condition that this great work shall be done in five years.

Already steam drills are at work at the huge wall, and dynamite charges are breaking up the masonry that has withstood twenty centuries of progress.

The great wall was built by the emperor Tsin Chi-hwangti, two centuries before the Christian era, in order to repel the Tartar hordes of horsemen from the north, and to keep out all foreign influence from his empire. This idea of shutting China up within a wall was not altogether original with this emperor. Other rulers had built walls along certain exposed frontiers to keep out invaders. Tradition fixes the date of these earlier walls at 332 B. C. Tsin Chi-hwangti determined to join all these fortifications together into one continuous barrier.

It took ten years to do this, and the labor of two million of men during that time. This same mighty emperor who built this great wall is also notable for another deed. He burned all the books and written records of China in order that the written history of the empire should start from his reign.

The wall forms a dividing line between the rocky hills of China and the barren plains of Mongolia. Along the mountain summits and zigzagging up and down their sides, runs this endless chain of masonry until lost to view on the farthest ridge. In this way it extends in a regular line across valleys and mountains from the Pechili Gulf of an arm of the Yellow sea on the east, to the Gobi Desert of Siberia on the west.

In some of the most distant parts the wall degenerates into a simple stone and brick masonry. The middle portion is covered in with earth and broken stones. On top of this a pavement of large square bricks is laid. These bricks are put together in the form of steps wherever the wall makes a steep ascent of a mountain. At intervals are large square parapets, giving it a most formidable appearance as a fortification.

The frosts and changing seasons of two thousand years have made but little impression on this mighty, but useless work. From time to time Chinese rulers of the Christian era have repaired and built additions to the great wall. In the seventh century 1,800,000 men were employed in strengthening the part of the wall which crosses the Nan Kow Pass just northwest of Peking. At the same time 200,000 men renewed another portion of it. Again five hundred years ago, in the dynasty of the Ming emperors, vast armies were employed in building additions to the wall and adding new battlements and parapets.

The explanation of the present Chinese government's change of policy indicated by the tearing down of the ancient landmark, Chi-Yuen-ti, a Chinese mandarin from Peking, who was in New York last week, made this statement:

"The mighty undertaking that is before our government in this destruction of the eighth wonder of the world is a proof that China is about to take a giant stride toward a better and a stronger civilization. The mighty wall created by the emperor Tsin two thousand years ago is no longer a safeguard against the assaults of an army armed with the weapons of to-day.

"For many years the Chinese government has studied and pondered the utility of the great wall, and it is now conceded that it is no longer needed. The immense amount of material in its composition will suffice to build twenty cities like New York.

In the northern portion of our vast empire there are mighty rivers that traverse regions thickly populated with towns and villages. In the rainy seasons these rivers frequently overflow their banks and carry death and devastation to thousands of families. Shortly after one of these disasters about a year ago, the empress sent Li Hung Chang to visit the scene of the great flood and advise what ought to be done.

"On his return to the capital he told her imperial majesty of the mighty wall in the heart of America and how it was prevented from sweeping away the cities along its shores. An imperial decree went forth to pull down the wall and dyke the rebellious river. China will soon control the mighty waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang in a leash formed from the masonry of the great wall."

"Although no longer keeping out the savage tribesmen of the north it will continue to stand between the Chinese people and the fierce enemy of the water dragon."

Decline to Arbitrate.

VIENNA, July 10.—The United States government has declined the proposal of the government of Austria-Hungary to arbitrate the claims for damages arising from the death of Austrian-Hungarian subjects during the rioting at Hazelton, Pa., in September, 1897.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money on call firmer at 507 per cent; last loan 54 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 304 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 87/4 87/4 for demand and \$4 84/4 84/4 for 60 days; posted rates \$4 83/4 83/4 and \$4 88/4 88/4; commercial bills \$4 83/4 83/4. Silver certificates 60¢. Bar silver 60¢. Mexican dollars 47¢. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds firm.

The continued tightness in the money market precipitated liquidation of speculative account to-day which resulted in losses in value ranging from one dollar to three dollars a share in all the principal speculative stocks traded in. Heavy selling for London account marked the opening on the exchange and as the day progressed the successive calling of loans resulted in the marking up of the rate for call loans to 7 per cent. This rate forced many speculators on the long side to close out. There were special points of weakness besides in one or two prominent stocks, of which the bears were quick to take advantage and which were a potent influence in the general sentiment favoring a decline. Most conspicuous of these was People's Gas, which opened at 117 against 120 1/2 from the last sales Saturday. There were heavy offerings of this stock, but determined support worked a quick rally of 1 1/2 per cent. Afterwards it fell below the opening price and closed with a net loss of nearly 3 points. The motive of the selling was the reported plan of a rival company to organize a competing service upon the expiration of the present agreement. The demands made upon the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on behalf of its employees and the danger of a costly strike caused the stock of that company to drop 5 per cent at one time. The dealings in it were not heavy and the one was very feverish throughout, the last sales showing a net loss of 3 1/2 per cent. All of the local fractions were affected similarly, Manhattan losing 3 points and Brooklyn Transit over 2 on the day.

Sugar also was notably weak, the selling being credited to realizing by speculative holders. The combined weakness of these influential stocks was sufficient to cause a demoralized feeling throughout the group of industrial specialties. In the railroad list the weakness was more restricted to the stocks which have been recently pushed up by speculative manipulation. Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchafalpa, Burlington, Reading first preferred and other stocks equally prominent in the speculative world at one time 2 points or more below Saturday's prices. The grangers, generally the Coasters and the trunk lines declined from 1 to 2 points. The southern and southwestern stocks as a rule showed resistance to the decline and their net losses are for the most part small fractions.

The steel stocks were little affected by the prevailing weakness. The break in prices were due to the miscalculation of speculators as to the period of relief expected in the money market. The delay in this matter seems to be due to the uneasiness caused in foreign centers by the continued tension over the situation in the Transvaal. Paris is very heavily involved in a Kaffir speculation and the feeling there is very nervous over the possible effects of an outbreak of hostilities in South Africa. France was an eager bidder for gold in the London market to-day and the rate of discount in London was marked up a fraction, although call money was easier there. The call loan rate went to 7 per cent in New York, but the only effect on the sterling exchange market was a fall of a fraction in the rate for long standing. The pressure on London was from Paris and was reflected here in sales estimated as high as 50,000 shares. The shrinkage in values, coming on the low level of New York bank reserve necessitated the recall of loans which in many cases it was found difficult to replace with other accommodations. The market showed very feeble rallying power and closed very slightly above the lowest.

The early dealings there was large demand for St. Louis Southern, which gained 5 1/2 per cent, all of which was subsequently lost.

Bonds generally were weak. Total sales par value \$2,757,000.

U. S. 3s registered advanced 1/4 per cent and the old 4s registered declined 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stock to-day amounted to \$44,692 shares.

STOCKS AND BOND QUOTATIONS.

U. S. 2s reg.	101	Pittsburgh	154
U. S. 3s reg.	101 1/2	Reading	154
U. S. 3s coupon	101 1/2	do first	154
U. S. new 4s reg.	101 1/2	Rock Island	110 1/2
U. S. new 4s coupon	101 1/2	St. Paul	110 1/2
U. S. old 4s reg.	101 1/2	do preferred	117 1/2
U. S. old 4s coupon	101 1/2	St. P. & Omaha	117 1/2
U. S. 5s reg.	112 1/2	do preferred	117 1/2
U. S. 5s coupon	112 1/2	Southern Pac.	112 1/2
Am. 3s reg.	101 1/2	Texas Pac.	101 1/2
do preferred	101 1/2	Union Pac.	101 1/2
Bal. & Ohio	48	do preferred	101 1/2
Can. Pac.	38	Wabash	74
Cent. Southern	34	do preferred	74
Ches. & Ohio	27 1/2	Adams Ex.	111
Chi. & Alton	150	American Ex.	111
Chi. & Bur.	140 1/2	Chgo. & N. W.	111
Chi. & N. W.	139	Wells Fargo	111
do preferred	139	Am. Spirits	102
C. & St. L.	87	do preferred	102
Del. & Hudson	121 1/2	U. S. Steel	92
Del. & Lack.	108 1/2	Col. F. & Iron	49 1/2
Den. & R. G.	29 1/2	do preferred	49 1/2
do preferred	29 1/2	Elect. Ex.	112 1/2
Erle (new)	25 1/2	Brooklyn	112 1/2
do first pref.	25 1/2	Lead	112 1/2
Fort Wayne	182	do preferred	112 1/2
Ill. Cent.	114	Pacific Mail	47
Lake Erie & W.	100	People's Gas	117 1/2
do preferred	100	Pullman	102 1/2
Lake Shore	20	Silver Cert.	60
Lon. & Nash.	71	Tenn. Coal & I.	67 1/2
Mich. Central	111	U. S. Leather	50
Mo. Pacific	45	do preferred	50
N. J. Central	111	Western Union	89 1/2
Northern Pac.	48 1/2	Am. Steel & W.	50
do preferred	48 1/2	do preferred	50
O. R. & N., pre.	73	Federal Steel	50
		do preferred	50

STEEL AND TIN QUOTATIONS.

The following quotations for National Steel Company's products were furnished by Simpson & Tatum, City Bank Building:

National Steel Co., pre.	Opened.
National Steel Co., 20s.	20 1/2
American Tin Plate, pre.	35
American Tin Plate, 35s.	35

Broadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO.—Anticipation of a bearish movement in crop report was the chief factor in a decline in wheat to-day of 1/4 per cent. It also had the effect of greatly restricting trade. Corn showed sympathy to the extent of 1/4 decline. Oats declined 1/4 per cent. Provisions were firm and closed unchanged to be higher.

September wheat opened easy 1/4 under Saturday's closing price at 72 1/2.

12c, ranged from 72 1/2 to 73 1/2 and closed at 73c. The usual anxiety over the approaching government crop report was evident at the beginning and put a damper on the trade. Primary receipts were 160,276 bushels, as compared with 162,994 last year. Duluth Minneapolis received 599 cars; Chicago 18 cars, eight of contract grade. The market showed considerable weakness during the early trading and lowest prices of the day were recorded in the first hour. Besides the apprehension of a bearish government report, the market was depressed by lower English and continental cables and by favorable wheat cables from the wheat belt. The constantly increased world's visible supply was not at all encouraging to prospective buyers. The increase last week was 422,000 bushels. World's shipments amounted to 7,689,000 bushels. After the market touched 72 1/2 to 73c, a better feeling manifested itself. Shorts bought heavily and a slight advance took place, the price getting to 73c before the demand ceased.

Shorts apparently had a good deal of confidence in their position and support from that source was more or less prominent on every decline. The market ruled very dull during the afternoon, and gradually declined to 72c. It was bringing about a close at the close. Corn was dull and weak all day, sympathy with wheat being a factor. The approaching government crop report also had its effect upon speculation, as it is expected to show a crop of at least two billion bushels. Shipping houses were the best buyers. Receipts were 721 cars. September ranged from 72 1/2 to 73 1/2, and closed about 1/4 lower at 72 1/2.

Oats were influenced almost entirely by wheat and corn and a substantial decline was chronicled. September was sold by both longs and elevator people. There was a good demand for cash, but the speculative article was hard to dispose of. Receipts were 302 cars. September ranged from 29 1/2 to 30 1/2, and closed 1/4 lower at 29 1/2.

Provisions were slow, but firm. Hog receipts were heavy but outside support was good and selling by shorts restricted. Prices kept within a narrow range, slightly higher than Saturday. At the close September pork was 21 1/2, and closed 1/4 lower at 21 1/2.

Estimated receipts to-morrow: Wheat 155 cars; corn 1,025 cars; oats 335 cars; hogs 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sept.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Oct.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nov.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dec.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Jan.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Feb.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Mar.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
May	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
June	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
July	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Aug.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Sept.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Oct.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nov.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dec.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Jan.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Feb.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Mar.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
May	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
June	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
July	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Aug.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
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May	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
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Mar.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
May	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
June	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
July	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
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Nov.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Dec.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Jan.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Feb.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Mar.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
Apr.	72 1/2	73	72 1/2	72 1/2
May	72 1/2	73		